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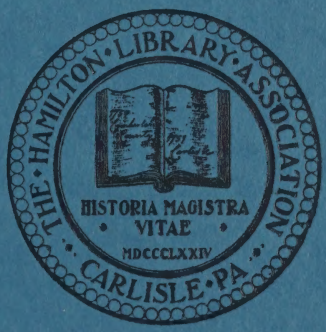
The Public Schools of Carlisle, Pa.

—A Century of Progress In—

A Paper
Read Before The Hamilton Library Association
March 9, 1934
by

THOMAS E. VALE, ESQ.,
Secretary of the Carlisle
School Board



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The Early Statutes

The value of education to the individual and to the State was recognized in Pennsylvania from the earliest colonial days, but the acknowledgment of the duty of the State to maintain and support at public expense, a system of common school education for all of its youth, was slow in forming.

The policy of the State for many years was limited to carrying into effect the provision of the Pennsylvania Constitution of September 2nd, 1792 and the like provision of the Constitution of February 22nd, 1836, that the Legislature should "as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Under the Act of March 1st, 1802, P. L. 76, the overseers of the poor were authorized to levy and collect the additional taxes needed for the schooling of the children returned as indigent.

Under the Act of March 19th, 1824, P. L. 298, it was made the duty of school masters to receive such poor children recommended by the overseers of the poor, and it was their right to receive from the County Commissioners compensation for their teaching at such rate as was paid for other children.

Under the Act of April 4th, 1809, P. L. 193, it was made the duty of the assessor of every township, ward

and district to make return to the County Commissioners of all children between the ages of five and twelve years who resided therein, and whose parents were not able to pay for their schooling, and to inform such parents of their right to send their children gratis to the most convenient school; and that after the lists had been revised and the right to appeal had expired, the school masters should receive and teach such children in such manner as other children were taught, and on presentation of their itemized accounts should be paid for their tuition at the usual rates out of the County funds on orders drawn by the County Commissioners.

Special Acts were passed, the better to carry into effect this Constitutional requirement, notably the Act of March 3rd, 1818, P. L. 124, and April 1st, 1821, P. L. 110, to provide for the education of children at public expenses within the Counties of Philadelphia and Lancaster, respectively. While in advance of the general acts, the purpose of these two acts was primarily to provide for the education of the poor gratis, and as an index of the small amount of public moneys so applied, it may be noticed that in the supplement to the Lancaster Act passed April 1st, 1823, P. L. 270, it was provided that the amount which could be drawn from the County Treasury should not exceed the sum of $800.00, in any one year.

Likewise special acts were passed at this time and until the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, incorporating private schools and academies, as well as constituting townships, boroughs and cities into special school districts.

But these acts, general and special, were not accomplishing their purpose. Whether from indifference, lax administration, active opposition of taxpayers to make the necessary expenditures, or the natural unwillingness of indigent parents to accept charity, the children of the State were not receiving the instruction intended. The preambles to these different acts frequently so stated. There was a growing demand for a system of common school education for the youth at public expense and not limited to charity grudgingly bestowed.

The Act of March 29th, 1824, P. L. 137, entitled "An Act to provide for the education of the poor gratis and for laying the foundation of a general system of educa-

tion throughout this Commonwealth" was primarily an effort to place the control of the schools in the hands of its presumed friends, and provided for the election of three schoolmen who were to have general supervision and control in the several school districts, but it provided that no child should be taught at public expense, under the provisions of the Act for a longer period than three years, and further made it optional for the electors of a school district to accept or reject the provisions of the Act.

The General Act of 1834

The foundation of the public school system in Pennsylvania, dates from the passage of the Act of 1834, whose centenary we celebrate this year.

The Act of April 1st, 1834, P. L. 170, entitled "An Act to establish a general system of education by common schools" fell far short of its title and bears internal evidence of the conflict waged over its passage which continued during the year following when, thanks in large part to Thaddeus Stevens, its repeal was prevented and compromises, concessions, omissions, with right to rejection of its vital provisions by any school district, lessened its value. But it was a long step forward, and was the beginning of our present system of common school education.

It constituted every County a separate school division, and every ward, township or borough a separate school district, with six directors to be elected the first year and thereafter two annually, for two inspectors to be appointed annually by the Court of Quarter Sessions from every district and supervise the local schools, with general supervision thereof by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The responsibility for raising and handling the school funds was divided between the directors, County Commissioners and County Treasurers. The Act provided for the holding each year of a joint meeting of the County Commissioners and one delegate from each school district of the County division to decide "whether or not a tax for the expenditures of each district should be levied." This tax was to be not less than double the amount of the County division's share of the $75,000.00 appropriated by the State under the Act.

If the joint meeting decided to levy the tax, the electors of each school district, within twenty days thereafter, by majority vote, were empowered to levy an additional tax for the support of their local schools. If, however, the majority vote at the joint meeting was against levying the tax, then the districts whose delegates voted in the negative were not entitled to receive any part of the current year's State appropriation, but the whole of the same was to be prorated among those districts whose delegates had voted in the affirmative, in addition to such district's share of the tax required to be levied under the then existing law for teaching the poor gratis.

This Act of 1834, together with its supplement of 1835, was repealed and supplied by the general Act of June 18, 1836, P. L. 525, which, in a sense, formed the first school code of the Commonwealth. But under the Act of 1836 and of the later general act of April 12th, 1838, P. L. 332, the local districts could still reject the provisions providing for the education at public expense of all pupils, and as late as 1842 and 1843, general acts were passed, (July 30th, 1842, P. L. 49 and April 18th, 1843, P. L. 390) regulating the manner in which non-accepting school districts should make provisions for the instruction of children of indigent parents in reading, writing and arithmetic, by competent teachers during at least six months in each year.

The weakness of constituting every ward of a city or borough a separate school district continued through the later general acts of April 7, 1849, P. L. 441 and of May 8th, 1854, P. L. 617, until the passage of the Act of May 10th, 1874, P. L. 51, which provided that on the division of a borough into wards, each ward should elect not less than one, nor more than three directors; and under the Act of July 9th, 1897, P. L. 216, the Court of Quarter Sessions was authorized, on application of twenty or more citizens, to reduce the number of directors from three to two for each ward.

The Special Act of 1850

To meet the local needs and supply the deficiencies in the general laws, recourse was had to special acts regulating the schools in many communities.

It was under the special Act of April 15, 1850, P. L. 600, that the public schools of the Borough of Carlisle

operated until its repeal by the Act of June 7th, 1895, P. L. 171.

At the time of its passage, this special Act of 1850, relating to the Borough of Carlisle, furnished a system, in many details, far in advance of the general school laws then in force.

This Act of 1850 was attached to the special act incorporating the "German Reformed Congregation of the Borough of Shippensburg, in the County of Cumberland," with an added rider authorizing H. G. Wilcox to locate a certain warrant.

The Act provided:

"That the Borough of Carlisle shall continue to form one common school district for all purposes of education, according to the existing common school laws of this Commonwealth, except so much thereof as is altered, supplied or repealed by the provisions of this Act."

That one director should be elected annually in each ward to serve for three years. The Borough being then divided into two wards, the East and the West Wards, the school board continued to consist of six directors. Upon the division of the Borough into four wards by the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1875, under the Act of 1874, the board was increased by two members and so continued until the adoption of the School Code of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, which provided that in school districts of the Third Class, seven directors should be elected at large, (the Fourth Ward of the borough not having been divided until September 11th, 1911.)

Under the special Act of 1850, the directors were required to visit the schools monthly and attend all meetings of the board under penalty of having their seats declared vacant. They were required to examine teachers, to issue certificates to those qualified, without which no teacher could be employed. Scholars were permitted to be received from other districts or places, "at such a ratable sum per quarter as the said board should think just for the school in which such scholar is admitted." The Act made it the duty of the Board of Directors to "establish a sufficient number of schools for the education of every individual of the age of six years and under twenty-one in said borough," and were authorized to establish, on the petition of fifty citizens of the borough, not more than two night schools, and to

keep them open for not more than four months in each year for the accommodation of pupils over the age of fourteen years who were prevented from attending the day schools. No night schools appear to have been opened by the board.

The School Board was also empowered:

"To establish a normal school of a superior grade, provided no additional expense is thereby incurred over and above sustaining the necessary schools for said borough, and to admit scholars in said normal school from any part of the County or elsewhere on such terms and on such plan as said board may direct."

This provision was far in advance. At that time there were no normal schools in Pennsylvania, and it was not until the passage of Act of May 20th, 1857, P. L. 581, on the recommendation of Thomas H. Burroughs, Superintendent of Common Schools, that the Act of Assembly was passed, providing for the establishment of normal schools in Pennsylvania, which schools later became the State Teachers Colleges, now numbering thirteen, under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. Special effort was made at the time to organize such a normal school and two instructors were selected, but the support from the country districts not being secured, the matter was dropped.

Two other special acts were passed in aid of the public schools of the Borough; that of December 1st, 1868, P. L. 397, providing that school taxes should remain a lien upon any real estate so taxed for the period of one year from date of levy and apportionment of the tax; and the Act of April 12th, 1869, P. L. 877, exempting all money borrowed by the school board for building purposes from all taxes, except for State purposes, and authorizing the board to contract debts to an amount not exceeding $10,000.00, and validating all contracts previously made.

The Historical Background in 1836

Prior to 1836, the schools were of two classes, first the private schools, supported by parents in good circumstances, who paid for the tuition of their children, and second, the "Poor Schools," where children of indigent parents were taught at public expense. The latter schools were, naturally, not popular, and the legislation permitting children of indigent parents to attend

the existing private schools, at public expense, did not work out satisfactorily. The Act of 1834 was enacted after bitter opposition, and in effect permitted the electors of each school district to accept or reject its provisions. To the credit of Carlisle, it was among the first to avail itself of the Act and establish a public school system where all the children of school age should be taught at public expense.

To a certain extent, the times were propitious. It was during a period of expanding business and of rapid development of the natural resources of the country. Speculation in lands was rampant. Times were booming. Money, made up largely of State bank notes, was plentiful and credit ample; soon, however, to change to a period of depression and despair differing little in severity from that in which our country, for the past several years, has been passing.

The town of Carlisle at that time was an incorporated borough divided into two wards, the East and the West Wards, had a population of about 4,000, of which about 8 per cent were colored. Rev. Dr. Crooks, in his life of Rev. Dr. John McClintock of Dickinson College, speaking of Carlisle at about this period states.

"The town preserved the tradition of learned culture which had distinguished it from the beginning of the present century. Its population was not enterprising. Manufacturing was little, if at all, known to it. The soil of the Valley poured out every year bundant harvest, and the borough was no more than the center of exchange and the market for supplies. The steady pace and even pulse of agriculture life served here to tone down the feverish excitement which is the usual condition under which American society exists."

Municipal improvements and conveniences, as we now know them, were absent. The streets in large part were unsurfaced dirt roads, with slag and brick side walks on a few of the principal streets, dimly lighted with occasional lamps. The water supply was limited to pumps and cisterns, for it was not until the Spring of 1854 that gas and water were introduced into the town, by the then incorporated Carlisle Gas and Water Company.

Transportation was limited to the stage coach, covered wagon and private conveyances over dirt roads and the few turnpikes then built or building. Canals

had been in operation for the past ten years, and almost before their completion, railroads had begun to appear, first, with cars drawn by horses, over strap iron rails, rapidly replaced by steam locomotives, hauling heavier cars over iron and then steel rails. In 1835, one could travel by horse railway from Philadelphia to the town of Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, thence by the Pennsylvania Canal along the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, past Harrisburg to Hollidaysburg, thence by portage railway—a series of inclined planes, upon which cars were operated by means of stationary engines—over the Allegheny Mountains to Johnstown, thence to Pittsburgh.

No single interest perhaps held a larger part of the people's attention than the improvement of the highways and the building of canals and of railroads. There was great activity in this respect in all parts of the United States. Public interest and activity prevailed in Carlisle and the County, for the work of building the Cumberland Valley Railroad to connect Harrisburg with Carlisle and Chambersburg was nearing completion, and the next year, 1837, saw the first passenger train noisely chug its way through the center of the town.

The Physical Aspect of the Town in 1836

Just a glance at the physical aspect of the public buildings of the town at that time.

On the southwest portion of the Public Square, stood the court house, an old-fashioned building facing High Street. This building, erected about 1766, together with the town hall and county offices, with their contents, was destroyed by fire in 1845, when the present court house was erected. The present county jail, on the northwest corner of High and Bedford Streets, was not erected until the year 1854, on the site of the old one.

On the southeast portion of the Square, in 1837, was erected the "L" shaped, colonial, one story, frame market house, which had replaced the shedding previously used, and on the site of the present brick market house and municipal building erected in 1878.

On the northeast section of the Square stood the present St. John's Episcopal Church, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1825, and on the northwest section of

the Square was erected the present stone church building of the First Presbyterian Church, whose construction was begun in 1757, building contracts entered into in 1769 and finished in 1772, the stone tower and lecture room having been erected in 1873.

On the southeast corner of Hanover and Pomfret Streets, was erected in 1834, the Second Presbyterian Church, replaced in 1872 by the present brick Gothic structure.

In 1836 the Methodist Episcopal Church membership worshipped in the stone church on the southeast corner of High and Pitt Streets, which they had purchased shortly before from the German Reformed Congregation. They had previously occupied the old brick building, known as "Educational Hall" in Church Alley, later purchased and used by the Carlisle School District.

The Reformed Congregation the same year, 1835, had erected a handsome new Gothic Brick Church on the north side of West Louther Street, between Hanover and Pitt Streets, now converted into the present Wingert Apartment building.

The Evangelical or First Lutheran Church was located on North Bedford Street between High and Louther Streets. Destroyed by fire in 1851, it was rebuilt the same year on the same site. In 1854 the German portion of the congregation separated, formed the present St. Paul's Lutheran Church congregation and erected the brick church at the northwest corner of Pomfret and Bedford Street, now owned by the Salvation Army.

The St. Patrick's Roman Catholic congregation worshipped in the church built in 1807, and enlarged in 1823. It was located on East Pomfret Street, the present site of their handsome, brick Gothic structure, erected in 1894 and practically rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1923.

There was also a stone church building on South West Street, erected in 1802 by the Associated Presbyterian Church, later occupied for a time by the congregation of the Church of God and now owned and occupied by the A. M. E. Zion (colored) Church.

The most imposing building in the town at this time, (1836) was undoubtedly that of the handsome colonial "Old West" of Dickinson College, the cornerstone of

which was laid August 8th, 1803, six months and five days after its predecessor, while still under construction, had been completely destroyed by fire. Though not fully completed for many years, and its interior arrangement altered, improved and decorated at different times since, its exterior appearance in 1836 differed little from that of the present time. Shortly thereafter, (1837-1838) the present "East College" and the old "South College" buildings were erected.

The Organization of the Schools in 1836

Handsome private homes were being built, material development was rapidly expanding and full advantage was being taken of the prosperous times. But the claims of education, literature and social betterment were not neglected. Dr. Samuel E. Forman, in his History of the American people entitled "Our Republic," referring to the awakening of interest in education and literature during this period of our national history, said, (Page 308):

"Commerce and industry and material things did not absorb the entire energy of the nation; men were not living by bread alone; indeed the things of the spirit at this time were receiving more attention than at any previous period in our history. Education in particular was becoming an object of unusual concern. There was reason for concern; for education in the United States after the War of 1812 was neglected, and by 1825 the schools had become shamefully inefficient. Presently, however, there was an educational revival. Public men began to realize that the foundation of democracy is an enlightened electorate. 'We must educate,' said Webster, 'or we most perish.' Jeffersan expressed the same sentiment when he wrote of 'a system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest.' This demand for education did not come from the great alone. Toilers were now crying out for a system of public schools."

In the forefront of this movement for a better system of common school instruction, the leading citizens of the Borough of Carlisle had early taken a decided stand. On March 12th, 1836, a meeting of a number of gentlemen friendly to education was held in the County Building at Carlisle. It had for its purpose the form-

ing of an association which should gather the facts, showing the need and advantage of a common school education and energetically work for the acceptance of the provisions of the Act of 1834, and secure the adoption of a system of common schools for the borough.

Prof. Gad Day, who, at the time, was perhaps the most prominent private school teacher in the County, presided. Among those present and taking an active part were James Hamilton, Esq., the outstanding leader in the movement. He was a man of much culture, a classical scholar and leading attorney at the bar and recognized throughout the State as a pioneer of common school education. He was, no doubt, the writer of the Special Act of 1850, under which the schools of the borough operated for many years. He was the first Secretary of the Board of Directors and continued so for twenty-four years less an interval of one year in 1847-1848. The advanced policies of the Board were in large measure adopted on his suggestion. By his will, in addition to providing for the creation of the public library bearing his name, and under whose roof and auspices we are now assembled, he created a trust fund of $1,000.00, for the purchase of books for the children of the schools, which is still in operation.

Present also were Hon. John Reed, president judge of the 9th district and the founder of the School of Law, now Dickinson School of Law, which he had established in connection with the college two years before; also Prof. John Price Durbin, D.D., L.L.D., president of Dickinson College, then in the vigor of its rebirth under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also Robert Emory, the brilliant young professor of languages at the college, later, likewise to become its president; Rev. J. R. Goodman, and many of the leading professional men and citizens of the borough.

From a sketch prepared by James Hamilton, Esq., at the request of the School Board, and found in an unfinished condition at his death, published in the "History and Plan of the Common Schools of Carlisle, Penna.," and printed by order of the Board of Directors in 1878, the extracts following because of their local historical value, and as fully answering the many inquiries naturally arising, should again be set forth. "Mr. Hamilton also referred to the action of the newly elected Board of Directors, on January 16th, 1837, ap-

pointing Mr. Smith and himself as a committee "To prepare a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the founding of three million dollars of the surplus revenue as a school fund, the interest of which to be applied to the support of the common schools of the State, and that one hundred thousand dollars of the balance be applied, in addition to the present appropriation, to the same object for the present year," giving the entire wording of the memorial as signed by the Board of Directors and many citizens of Cumberland County and elsewhere, and presented to both branches of the Legislature at the session of 1837, and stating that, "for the year 1837, at a meeting of the citizens of Carlisle there were 146 votes for an additional tax of $1,500.00 (for school purposes) and 26 votes against it.' "

After describing the "Select School," started on April 6th, 1836, Mr. Hamilton's sketch closed with a detailed statement of the unsuccessful efforts made to establish the normal school as part of the system of the common school education authorized for the borough by the special act of 1850.

Extract from Mr. Hamilton's Paper

I quote from Mr. Hamilton's paper, the following:

"On the 12th of March, 1836, a meeting of a number of Teachers and other gentlemen friendly to education, met in the County Building, when it was resolved to form an association to be called "The Friends of Common Schools," and Mr. Gad Day being called to the chair, the following queries were proposed as subjects of consideration and for the future action of the Society. They are published that the public may understand the objects the friends of Common Schools had in view in forming this association, the importance of the objects to be accomplished, and the necessity of the friendly cooperation of every one engaged in the instruction of youth, as well as of parents and guardians.

What is there, if we except religion, which has so intimate a connection with the welfare of the rising generation as a complete and cheap system of primary instruction?

The questions submitted to the meeting were the following:

I. In what way can a suitable interest to the importance of Common School instruction be excited in the community?

II. By what means can Teachers of Common Schools be induced to qualify themselves better for the discharge of their duties and what facilities can be afforded them for that purpose?

III. Can the Common Schools of Cumberland County be so arranged that a committee may recommend to the different grades of instructions the following:

1. Such school books as experience in the schools of the East has established as best adapted for instruction.

2. Such a system of government and discipline as experience

may have shown to be best calculated to preserve order and induce study.

3. Such methods of imparting instruction as have been proved, on trial, to be most likely to accomplish the end in view.

4. Is it desirable that collections in natural history, and small libraries, should be established in each township for the use of Teachers and scholars?

The above queries having been read, and the first being under consideration, it was on motion of Professor Emory,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, who shall take such measures as they may judge best to ascertain minutely the state of Common School Education in the county, and after obtaining all the facts in the case to embody the same in a report to be submitted to this meeting, and which, if approved, shall be published.

Resolved, That the Rev. Goodman and Messrs. Hamilton and Day constitute that committee.

Resolved, That the editors of papers in this county friendly to the cause of Common Schools, be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday the 9th day of April next, to receive the report; and the Teachers of Cumberland County and gentlemen friendly to the cause of Common Schools are then invited to attend.

The report of the committee appointed was made in April, 1836. The report was very full and lengthy, from which we make the following extracts:

"Immediately subsequent to their appointment intimation was received of the probability, that on application being made to the young gentlemen connected with Dickinson College, a sufficient number might be induced to explore the county with reference to the object in view. With not only the unqualified sanction of the faculty, but generously encouraged by their influence, eight of the students cheerfully responded to the wishes of the committee, and engaged during an existing vacation to visit the several districts and by personal inquiry and observation to procure the information desired. Of their prompt and efficient cooperation in the work — of their close adherence to the respective instructions given for their guidance, and of the completeness of their reports, your committee are most happy in being enabled to bear a merited testimony.

"Much of the information now presented has been derived from the facts supplied through their faithful and well directed labors: and for the gratuitous bestowal of their important and valuable services, the sincere expression of grateful acknowledgments is cordially tendered.

"It may therefore be held that Cumberland in respect to her primary schools presents a fair criterion by which to judge of other sections of the State in regard to education within her borders. Almost wholly an agricultural district, the feelings of the people of the county are of that kind which is invariably found to exist where the want of mental improvement is unfelt from the nature of their pursuits not requiring much commerce with the world, as well as not allowing the withdrawal of their families from their farms. Accordingly, a reason is supplied by this fact for the temporary support of schools for a part of the year only, and which is chiefly in the winter season.

"1. **Number of schools visited? Ans.**—One hundred and nine schools, including those in the Borough and several villages two and one-half miles distant between each.

"2. **Number of teachers and scholars? Ans.**—About the same as the number of schools. Only two school-houses closed from want of teachers. Ten female teachers. Number of scholars in the county and villages, 3,327, and in the Borough of Carlisle, 433. Proportion of sexes, five males to three females. The schools in the rural districts average a fraction over thirty in each.

"3. **What portion of the year the schools are in session? Ans.**—Of the schools, out of Carlisle, eighteen are continued the whole year, thirty-three nine months, and forty-two during the winter only. School hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. in the summer, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. in the winter.

"4. **How many children do not attend school? Ans.**—In some sections of the county the ratio of scholars was as two to one, in others as five to three; but in most cases the number was equal—in a few instances, indeed, those who were receiving no instruction exceeded the children attached to the school of the neighborhood."

In the remarks made by the committee, they estimated the number of children in the county between the ages of six and fifteen at 6,000, and that probably 1,238 children in the county are growing up without the blessings of education. They further say: "Let the cause be referred to whatever source it may; let it be said that sufficient provision has been made for the education of the poor, and if not enjoyed that the fault lies with them, and cannot perhaps be removed by any measure which may be prosecuted. But is it proved that these neglected children are the off-spring of those unable to educate them?

"Your committee have before them a statement from the County Commissioners, and they find that 1,087 in Cumberland and 254 poor children in the borough, are at present receiving from the County Treasury the means of their education.

"In view of this distressing fact, your committee would remark that they see no mode for removing the evil of the culpable neglect, other than in the institution of schools, upon the system which prevails in Prussia, Switzerland, Germany, Scotland, and in some sections of this Union—a system established by legislative authority. They believe that were such a system adopted, one which would be supported by a small tax upon the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, and liberal appropriations from its resources, that the aspect of primary education would be most favorably changed in a short time."

"5. **The branches taught and the text-books used.** In the country schools, with few exceptions, the only branches taught are spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. In certain districts, English grammar, geography and history are added, but generally, those first named are all which are enjoyed. Of text-books, every variety was found by the sub-committee. They believe that there is hardly any work intended for primary education that has not been seen in the hands of the scholars; almost every one of whom, had a book different from his fellow learner. Among these heterogeneous collections but few good elementary works were found, and many were entirely worthless.

"6. **The state of discipline.** This varies in its character according to the capability of the teachers. In some instances the reports are very favorable and commendatory, whilst in others, unqualified censure has been expressed.

"7. **The prices of tuition.** In the country schools the two prices generally paid are $2.00 and $1.50 per quarter, making the medium

cost $1.75 for each scholar. In the borough and villages the prices are from $2.00 to $6.00, and in a few instances the charge is as high as $10.00 per quarter. In the country fuel and stationery are provided by the parents, and the school-houses are, generally, the property of the township or districts.

"8. **Disposition of the people towards education.** Although there is a lamentable indifference to the subject in some districts, yet an interest is awakening in others. In a few neighborhoods where formerly a violent and active opposition to the present school law (1834) was known to exist, a decided approval of it is now expressed.

"9. **How the teachers are paid.** In a few instances teachers are employed by the neighborhood at the medium price of $15 per month, exclusive of boarding, which can be had almost everywhere in the country at $1.00 per week, and in some places at 75 cents. But the generality of teachers are paid by the parents at the rate of $1.50 or $2.00 per quarter for each scholar. The children of the poor are entered at the established rates of the teachers, which are paid by the commissioners. In two or three cases a commutation has been agreed upon and all the poor children, whatever their number, received at so much per month.

"10. **What is the salary or income of the respective teachers?** At $15 per month his salary would be $180 per year, but this depends on the encouragement given him. His yearly income may be said to be about $200.

"Your committee in making this statement ask the melancholy privilege of soliciting a special attention to the unmeasurable and inadequate support rendered to the teachers employed in the county. The instructors in our common schools are in truth worse paid than the day laborer on our public works."

The report is very voluminous, and was drawn by Rev. J. R. Goodman and signed by him, and also by Rev. Jno. P. Durbin, Jas. Hamilton, M. Caldwell, Gad Day, and R. Emory; dated April, 1836.

What was done under the Act of April 1st, 1834, which provided that a joint meeting be held on the first Monday of May, 1835, of the County Commissioners, and one delegate from each Board of School Directors within said county or school division, in which it shall be decided whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be levied, &c., cannot now be ascertained, for the records of the county were, of that date, destroyed by the burning of the Court House, but on the first Monday of May, 1836, under the revised school law of that year, at a similar joint meeting held on that day at which time Carlisle was represented by James Hamilton, a member of the Board of School Directors, which had organized on the 26th of March of the same year, ten thousand dollars were voted for school purposes for the county, to which, at a meeting of the citizens of Carlisle, two thousand dollars were added to the portion awarded to the Borough of Carlisle, and the Board of Directors of Carlisle on the 4th of July, 1836, resolved to put the schools in said town into operation by the 15th of August, 1836. Books were opened for the names of scholars, teachers were appointed, different grades of schools established, the children assigned to such as they were prepared for, a system adopted, and the schools put into operation in August, 1836.

The Board of Directors when the schools thus went into operation, consisted of Messrs. Andrew Blair, President; Peter B. Smith, Reinick Angney, Lewis Harlan, Thomas B. Jacobs, and James Hamilton, Secretary.

The High School Presumably The First in the State

C. P. Humrich, Esq., a graduate of the high school previous to the class of 1848, and a prominent attorney and local historian, who succeeded James Hamilton in 1860 as Secretary of the Board of Directors and continued as such for a period of thirty-seven years, brought Mr. Hamilton's sketch down to the year 1878.

He states that the system then in use, (1878) was that originally adopted in 1836 and "that experience had shown that no better could have been devised." The system was graded into three classes of schools, viz: primary, secondary and high schools, the first two into first and second grades. The children were advanced yearly from grade to grade until they reached the separate boys and girls high schools, where they remained for three years, the system covering a period of eleven years. The plan was original with the Carlisle School Board. It was later printed, and on request circulated in various parts of Pennsylvania and other states.

Under the plan, when the scholar had advanced from the first to the second grade, the girls and boys were separated and kept in distinct schools throughout the series, coming together on graduation day for the commencement exercises.

Prof. James Mulhern of the University of Pennsylvania, in his "History of Secondary Education in Pennsylvania," 1933, based on extensive research of original records throughout the State, in his study of the development of what is popularly known as the "high school" stated that the first secondary or "high schools" organized in the State were those at Norristown and Carlisle in the same year, 1836; stating, however, that on January 23rd of that year it was reported to the Directors of Honesdale, in Wayne County, that three students were studying in the "higher branches." He said, (page 489):

"In Carlisle, on July 4th, 1836, the Board 'Resolved:—That it is expedient, in addition to the schools where the elementary branches are taught, to have a high or principal school for the more advanced students.' Six weeks later the organization and curriculum of the schools were adopted. There were established at this time a high school for boys and another for girls, each having one class, and below these high schools, four grades, two of them called 'primary' and two 'secondary' * * * In 1837 public announcement of these high schools appeared. In 1839, the directors said of the plan adopted in 1836: The system determined on was a series of schools advanc-

ing progressively in the branches taught, from the alphabet to the higher studies of an English education. The children were advaned as they made attainments from one grade of schools to another, until they reached the high schools, where it was intended they should complete an education so far as was essential to the ordinary avocations of life and which would fit such as might contemplate fitting themselves to the duties of instructors in the common schools of the state. And here it may be remarked that if this system existed in any other place or had been previously suggested, it was unknown at the time to the Board of Directors. The plan with them was original."

He further stated, (page 479) that it was not until after the passage of the Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 525, Section 23 thereof, that the Central High School of Philadelphia was organized and became the first high school established under a special act. The Norristown High School was established on August 6, 1836 while that of the Carlisle High School on July 4th of the same year. It may, therefore, fairly be claimed that to Carlisle belongs the honor of establishing the first high school in the State under the general acts. Prof. Mulhern further stated that in 1838, the Carlisle plan was designated by the State school authorities as admirable, saying (page 491) that "if every county, town, borough and densely populated township, and even those sparsely populated, would have their schools organized upon this system, within a few years they could educate good teachers, enough to supply every school district in the State."

The Early Schools as Opened

The School Board organized March 26th, 1836, and on July 4th, resolved to open the schools on August 15th of the same year. Within that short period of five months, in the heat of mid-summer a great deal of work and planning had to be done, even granting that much must have been tentatively agreed upon and formulated before their organization. It shows the courage, ability and unflagging devotion of these first directors and founders of our common schools. Mr. Humrich states that they met from day to day, examined and engaged teachers, procured rooms, provided furniture and apparatus, assigned the scholars, determined the studies to be pursued and the text books to be used, and had fifteen schools in operation by the 15th of September. The amount of labor involved may be gauged by the fact that from July 4th, 1836 to July, 1837, there were sixty-five meetings of the board, all of which are record-

ed upon the minutes. The public schools must have been popular from the very beginning, for in the preliminary survey previously referred to, the number of scholars attending the private schools then in operation in the borough was stated as being 433, with 254 poor children in the borough receiving the means of their education from the county treasury. In the minutes of the board of September 5, 1836, the committee reports: "that in some of the primary schools there are too many for one teacher to do justice to, except on the Lancasterian or monitorial plan" (which expediency was never adopted) and "that on Monday, the 19th, there will be fifteen schools opened containing upwards of 800 children on the rolls." A later minute of January 4, 1837, shows that the total enrollment was 837, an average of 56 to each school; and in the short historical sketch introductory to the general regulations adopted November, 1839, and published by order of the board the same year, it was stated: "The number of schools originally opened in Carlisle were fifteen; one of them has since been converted into a temporary school occasionally supplied when the others are full. The average attendance in the primary department has been forty to sixty daily and in the higher grade of schools not so many. The whole expense of sustaining the fifteen schools may be estimated at $4,200.00, of which the State pays about $840.00."

It would appear also that a considerable number of scholars must have attended from the surrounding school districts. In the Minutes of the Board of October 22, 1836, the Board: "Resolved:—That Mr. Blair and Angney be a committee to make contracts with any board of school directors of any adjoining districts for the admission of any children at $2.50 per quarter for each scholar in the high school, and $1.50 in secondary and $1.00 in the primary schools. That a notice be prepared of the schools now organized, their location and teachers and that the same may be published, if any editor will do it gratuitously."

The rooms and buildings for the first schools were all rented, in some instances being the same then or previously occupied by the teachers of private schools. The early minutes contain offers made by private teachers to rent with equipment their school rooms and furnish their services as teachers; e.g., in the minutes of the meeting of July 13, 1836, among other proposals

reported to the board was that of "Mr. Gad Day, proposing at a salary of $800.00, to furnish his school room, equipment and instructions for high school," and also that Mr. John T. Conley offered "for $300.00 to teach sixty pupils the elementary, and for $400.00 higher branches, exclusive of his school room and equipment."

In a paper relating to the early history of the public schools of Carlisle, read before and published by the Hamilton Library Historical Association on February 19th, 1909, by Miss Annie B. Hantch, a graduate of the high school, class of 1856, and in which she writes so entertainingly and describes so vividly, from a personal recollection and knowledge of them as a child, many of the teachers and directors and occurrences of these early times, refers to a number of the early private school teachers, stating of these two that: "About this time John Conley taught an English school in the North basement room of the German Reformed Church, in which the usual branches of an English education, including bookkeeping and mensuration will be taught." * * * That "also an early as 1825, Gad Day, and John B. Murray 'conducted a Classical and English Academy in the Old College to qualify students to Dickinson or any other college in the Union' and that in the Spring of 1836, Mr. Day advertised that he had removed from the Old College 'and will now accupy the spacious and elegant school rooms in Harper's, (now Irvine's Row)—separate apartments for the sexes.' "

These leased rooms were all located near the central portion of the town and distributed in the four quarters thereof, as divided by Hanover and High Streets. Among them was the "Old College Building" and the "Old Educational Hall," the former housing four schools and the latter probably two schools. Both of these buildings were later purchased by the school board. The primary school of Miss Rebecca Wightman was located on the East side of North Hanover Street, between Louther and North Streets, where later Dr. Dale resided, and for a time she had her school in the one story school room on Louther Street, opposite the present Wingert Apartments, formerly the Reformed Church. The stone building on the Northwest corner of Louther and Bedford Streets was occupied by the school of Miss Mary Reighter, and in the minutes of August 29, 1836 it was reported that "Mr. Smith had

rented a room of Mr. Carney for $15.00 for Miss Jackson's school at corner of Pomfret and Bedford." The school for colored children, taught by Miss Sarah Bell, was located in the African Church on East Pomfret Street, between Bedford and East Streets.

Miss Annie Hantch, in her paper, states that the colored school was then in existence, having been organized and supported for some time previously by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Carlisle, as a missionary and benevolent enterprise in which religious and secular instruction were imparted to the pupils, some of whom were no longer young, and that Miss Bell's work in the schools and among the colored people covered a period of almost fifty years.

The teachers of the primary grades received $12.00 per month. Those of the intermediary grades from $17.00 to $25.00 per month. Mr. Thomas H. Criswell was paid $29.00 per month for teaching the girls' high school, while Mr. William S. Dix received $400 for teaching the boys' high school. The average monthly salary was not in excess of $15.00. There was not much material increase in salaries for quite a number of years.

In 1882—46 years after the organization—when the scholars had increased to 940, and the schools to 22, the average monthly salary paid the 7 male teachers was $52.14 while that paid the 15 female teachers was $35.46.

The school term for the first year was on a twelve month basis, with two weeks vacation in the month of August and one week at Christmas. In July, 1838, in compliance with the request of the teachers, the school board "Resolved, That there should be a holiday and vacation during the month of August, Christmas Day, New Years and the Fourth of July," to which, several years later, Thanksgiving Day, Commencement Day and the entire week between Christmas and New Years were added.

In 1849, a ten months term was decided upon, the schools closing on the 30th of June, and re-opening on the 15th of August, with a two weeks' vacation at Christmas. It was not until some years later that the whole of August was included in the summer vacation. Public examinations were held immediately upon the close of the Christmas and mid-summer vacations, at which time transfers were made.

At the close of the first year's school work in 1837, the friends and patrons were invited by a little circular to attend the exercises and "hear the report of the Board of Examiners of the public schools and remarks that may be made thereon" in the German Lutheran Church (Old First Lutheran), "on the 5th day of August next, precisely at 10 o'clock."

As recorded in the Minutes of the Board, the exercises consisted of "prayer, singing of hymns, report of the Board of Visitors by Mr. Penrose, and remarks by Hon. J. Reed and James Hamilton, and school dismissed until August 21st."

The next year's closing "entertainment" was held in the "Saloon of Equal Rights" (Educational Hall) and gave the boys and girls the leading roles, for the record states that "interspersed with music, there was an examination of the male high school in natural philosophy, of the female high school in astronomy, also reading and exhibition of compositions in writing, and declamations by the following boys: Robert Henderson, Davidson Eckels, J. Wareham, F. Parker, G. Brown and William Gray."

Certificates were at first given to all of the pupils completing the prescribed course of study. Later the minutes of July, 1848, show that "the board had recently secured an elegant diploma plate, at a cost of $70.00," and that diplomas were directed to be issued to "six pupils of that present year and ten of the preceding two years who had passed satisfactory examinations."

In the addenda to the "History and Plan of the Common Schools of Carlisle" published by the Board in 1878, embracing in addition to the course of study, financial statement statistics, present board of directors, corps of teachers, contained also a complete list of the directors, teachers and graduates from the time of the organization of the schools to that time—all no doubt prepared by C. P. Humrich, Esq., the secretary. In the latter list, the names of eleven boys and eight girls are given as graduates of the schools prior to 1848, while those of five only are given as graduating in 1848.

These diplomas, recently changed to a more compact form, were and are still prized as a valued possession. In a few instances they have been granted nunc pro tunc, after due proof of the right to receive them. It is

my recollection that on the Commencement exercises in 1882 two distinguishd gentlemen were presented with diplomas for school work completed many years before.

The "Select School" and School Library

A unique feature of the early system was the "Select School." It was established on April 16th, 1838, and was evidently deemed of great practical value, for the early minutes of the board contain full report of every session thereof. On the first Wednesday of each school month, all the schools were suspended and the directors, teachers and five, later three, scholars, taken alternately from each of the three departments, met for illustration of the mode of instruction and discussion thereof. It was called "Select School" because the scholars were selected by the respective teachers as their three best during the preceding month. The scholars were rewarded by being given a Certificate of Merit, having their names published in the Carlisle papers, and also allowed to take out a book from the library. The selected scholars were inclined to think that the price paid in being deprived of the half holiday the other boys and girls enjoyed was too great for the honor of having their names published in the paper, even though they did appreciate the books they were privileged to borrow.

The salaries of the teachers were paid at these meetings. They continued until August 2nd, 1897, when the Select School was abandoned.

The nucleus of a library started with the organization of the schools. Prof. Mulhern states, (P. 560) "High School libraries probably began in the State when the Directors of Carlisle, in 1837 undertook to collect and deposit in the school room of the male high school books and works on education. Soon a library committee of the board had charge of the library.

"In their 'Regulations, Studies and System' published in 1839, the Board stated that the teachers library had been commenced with the design of collecting treatises on education, school books and whatever is connected with common school education and requesting donations of the same."

In 1849, a "District Library" was established by a number of citizens of the Borough. The School Board cooperated to the extent of contributing one-fourth of

the net proceeds of the rental of the "Saloon of Education Hall" (Education Hall). At that time the old hall in Church Alley was the only public building, except the Court House, that could be rented for concerts, lectures and other entertainments. The school directors, high school pupils, and select scholars, together with apprentices, could obtain books without cost, while the citizens of the town had the same privilege by paying $1.00 in advance per year.

The Hamilton Trust Fund for Books

As a matter of record, the status of the Hamilton Trust Fund may here be noted. "Under Item 9, of his first Will, dated November 20, 1871, and item 6, of his second and last will, dated January 13, 1873, (both recorded in Will Book "P" 154) James Hamilton, Esq., directed: "$1,000.00 to be invested in the name and with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, the interest on which shall be annually received by the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Carlisle, and expended by them at the commencement of each Fall Session of the common schools, in the purchase of school books for such scholars as may need such aid, of which the board shall be the judges, and such of the books as are not required for two weeks after the opening of the sessions shall be forthwith placed in the several schools for the use of the scholars the teachers may designate."

On December 16th, 1873, the Orphans' Court, on their petition, directed the executors to assign $1000.00 of a certain mortgage to the Board of School Directors and the interest expended as directed by the will. (19 O. Ct. Dkt. 443). On November 4, 1878, Jason W. Eby was appointed the trustee of the fund but directed not to change the form of investment without further order of the court, and to account every three years for the interest received. (21 O. Ct. Dkt. 506).

After the payment and satisfaction of the mortgage in which the fund was invested, the Court, on April 7, 1881, directed the principal fund to be deposited in the Carlisle Deposit Bank until further order of the Court. (22 O. Ct. Dkt. 486).

On May 24, on petition of James M. Weakley, President, acting for the School Board, the Court appointed Henry S. Ritter, Esq., trustee, and directed him to in-

vest the fund subject to the approval of the Court. (24 O. Ct. Dkt. 560).

On December 30th, 1884, on a similar petition of the Board, stating that Henry S. Ritter had refused to accept the trust, the Court appointed C. P. Humrich, Esq., trustee, and authorized and directed him "to invest the principal sum of $1000.00, by lending the same to the School Directors of the School District of the Borough of Carlisle" on their bond payable April 1st, 1900, with interest at 6% secured by a mortgage binding the "Old College Lot" No. 219, with the Hamilton and other buildings thereon erected. (25 O. Ct. Dkt. 240-344).

C. P. Humrich, trustee, made return of the receipt from the Carlisle Deposit Bank of the $1000.00 principal and $77.50 accrued 3% interest, and that the same had been invested in the $1000.00 bond and mortgage of the School District of the Borough of Carlisle as directed, and on April 10th, the Court approved the action of the trustee and directed that the petition and certified copy of the action of the School Board be filed and the mortgage duly recorded. (25 O. Ct. Dkt. 356-359). This mortgage given by the School District of the Borough of Carlisle to C. P. Humrich, trustee of the Hamilton fund, dated April 1, 1885, was recorded April 10, 1885 in Mortgage Book "R," page 469 and is still open on the record.

On petition of L. R. Brenneman, president, on behalf of the school board, setting forth the creation of the Hamilton fund, the appointment of C. P. Humrich, trustee, and, following the passage of the free text book and supplies Act of June 25, 1895, P. L. 173, of the adoption of the resolution by the School Board on October 17, 1895, directing the trustee "to expend the interest of said fund in supplying to the scholars of our schools such supplemental school books in the various branches taught in our schools as the wants of the scholars may require, to be placed in the schools for the use of the scholars and disposed of under the terms of the will, in accordance with the directions therein"; and further averring that C. P. Humrich had died December ...., 1906, and suggesting the appointment of T. Grove Tritt to fill the vacancy, the Court on March 15th, 1909 appointed T. Grove Tritt, trustee of the Hamilton fund. (48 O. Ct. Dkt. 234).

Mr. Tritt, president of the board for many years, and the trustee of the fund, fully performed the duties of

his office and trust, and accounted yearly to the board, charging himself with the $60,00 annual interest received from the board and taking credit for the investment of the whole of the interest in the purchase of books for the libraries in the different school buildings, supplementing those purchased by the board. No successor in the trust has as yet been appointed since the death of Mr. Tritt, which occurred May 8, 1933.

The Additional Branches and Supervision Added

In 1857, instruction in vocal music was introduced in the schools under Mr. John H. Rheem, who taught the same for two years, and was succeeded by Mr. William R. Linn, who taught for three years from November 18th, 1859 to August 18, 1862. It was discontinued from that date until the election of Prof. W. A. Searight, January 4, 1875, who was succeeded by Prof. A. Newberry, elected January 18, 1876. Since that date music has become a permanent branch of instruction with an instructor supervising the music taught in all the grades. It was not until 1898 that the first piano was placed in the high school.

Drawing, crayon and other branches of art work had been taught in the schools by the individual teachers for many years. In 1889 a supervisor of music and art was appointed and the combined supervision continued until 1918, when the two branches were separated and Miss Helen Brindle, now Mrs. Urie Lutz, elected to the position of supervisor of drawing and art in all the schools. Miss Lina M. Hartzell most acceptably has been filling that position since the fall of 1921.

On June 16, 1924, Miss Blanche Ricker was elected to the position of school nurse and for ten years has rendered a service which yearly grows more important. The preservation of the health of the scholars cannot be unduly stressed, and with the work performed by the two medical inspectors, the work of the school nurse has become a necessity. The same may be said of the need of proper supervision and care of the teeth. A dental hygienist, Miss Elinor Kost, was elected in June, 1932, and has been continued in office even during this period of financial depression, because, in the opinion of the board, the health of the pupils demanded it.

A Continuation School for the benefit of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, employed

in some legal occupation under the provisions of the School Code of 1911 and the Act of May 13th, 1915, P. L. 286, was established in the Fall of 1916, with the election of Prof. S. A. Carothers, who was succeeded by Dr. H. A. Surface, and later by Miss Maude K. Williamson, and maintained, first in the Lamberton Building and successively in St. Kathryn's Hall, the Penn and Franklin Buildings until June 1933, when it was discontinued because the financial depression had taken all the children out of the factories.

A special school for "gravely retarded" and mentally defective children was established in 1931. It is located in the Franklin Building with Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson in charge and numbers about twenty pupils.

For a number of years prior to 1895, the demand of the patrons for an improvement in the public schools had been steadily growing. The special Act of 1850, under which the schools operated, while in advance at the time of its passage and for a score or more years following, was far behind that of the general school legislation. The Act had long since served its purpose and the progressive friends of the Carlisle public schools demanded its repeal and advantage taken of the benefits and improvements possible under the general school laws then recently enacted. The progressives prevailed, not without opposition and some bitterness of feeling shown, but the work of building up the schools to their former high rating was begun and diligently pursued.

After the repeal of the special Act of 1850 had been secured, the School Board, in the same year, on June 11th, 1895, elected Prof. Samuel B. Shearer to the position of District Superintendent of the schools at an annual salary of $1200.00. Prof. Shearer was a well-known school man and the board was fortunate in securing his services. He was born in Strasburg, Franklin County on July 17th, 1851, attended the public schools in Shippensburg and the State Normal School at Millersburg, teaching for a term at Shippensburg, Pa., and, following his graduation at the Shippensburg State Normal School in 1874, taught for four years in Newville, Pa.; was elected County Superintendent on May 2nd, 1876, re-elected in 1881 and 1884, and following his retirement from that office in 1887, taught successively in the public schools in the County at Shippensburg, Shiremanstown and Camp Hill, Pa.

He was re-elected District Superintendent of the Carlisle Schools in 1896, 1899 and 1902. Due to ill health, he resigned in January, 1903 and died in 1904.

Supt. Shearer's task as district superintendent was not an easy one—the period of transition from the old to the new never is—but under his able and forward looking policy, much was accomplished. While County Superintendent he had early urged the need for better housing of the pupils and the need for ample play grounds for all school buildings and the beautifying of their surroundings. This he secured for Carlisle. The schools were removed from the alleys and from inadequate buildings and transferred to the new "Penn" and "Franklin" Buildings,, both of which were erected during his term.

It was during Supt. Shearer's incumbency in office that the high school was changed from a three year to a four year basis, and the course of study considerably broadened, the classical course fitting the graduates for entrance to college; and the teaching in the high school fully departmentalized.

Following the resignation of Supt. Shearer, Prof. John C. Wagner was, on July 6, 1903, elected superintendent to fill the unexpired term, and on May 2nd, 1905, was unanimously reelected for the then three-year term, at a salary of $1400.00 per year, and on his re-election from term to term at increased salaries, continued to serve until his death, which occurred at the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on February 10, 1927, a period of over 24 years.

Prof. Wagner was born March 3, 1872, in Saville Township, Perry County, Penna., where he attended the public schools and the New Bloomfield Academy, and later graduated from the Shippensburg Normal School in 1892, having first taught some years in the Miller and Howe Township Schools of Perry County, Penna. Following his graduation he served as principal of the Mt. Holly Springs Schools, Pa., from 1892 to 1897, and later as principal of the Newport, Pa., High School from 1897 to 1903, when he was elected as District Superintendent of the Carlisle Schools.

Prof. J. C. Wagner was an able, efficient and tactful superintendent, and to him in large measure is due the rapid progress made in the public schools during his administration. It was during his administration that the "Lamberton" Building was erected and the course

of study broadened and enlarged, and it was in the midst of the building program for the enlargement of the "Lamberton" Building and the erection of the "Stevens" Building that his death occurred. All the details of the extensive building operations and improved facilities for the Carlisle Schools bear the impress of his experience and ripened judgment. The Resolution of the Board adopted the day following his death states their appreciation of his services in the following words:—

"Elected to the office of Superintendent on the 6th of July, 1903, his administration of his trust since that time has been uniformly able, economical and efficient, and characterized by the highest degree of loyalty to the interests committed to his care. Thoroughly versed in the history of the public school system of Pennsylvania, he was sanely progressive and kept abreast with the rapid development of that system which has been so marked in recent years. As a result of his knowledge, experience and ability, the public schools of Carlisle have attained a degree of efficiency long recognized in our community and throughout the State. Superintendent Wagner's ability was known and recognized among public school men of the Commonwealth, and for many years he has held a high official position in their councils."

At the time of the death of Supt. Wagner, Professor John Wesley Potter was the principal of the high school, having been elected as such in 1919.

His eight years service as principal from 1919 to 1927, together with his four years prior service from 1908 to 1912 as an instructor in mathematics in the high school and his knowledge of the plans and policies of the Board of Directors at that time, especially qualified him to carry on the important work then in progress. He was elected Acting Superintendent of the schools on February 17, 1927 and on April 19th, 1927 was elected District Superintendent for the unexpired term of Supt. Wagner, at an annual salary of $4000.00 and on April 8th, 1930, was re-elected at an annual salary of $4500.00, now cut 10 percent.

Prof. Potter was born in Howe Township, Perry County, Pa., on January 27, 1882. He attended the district schools and daily walked five miles morning and evening to attend the high school, graduating from the Newport, Pa., High School in 1900. He received his B. S. degree in 1904 from Dickinson Seminary, his Ph. B. in 1913 from Dickinson College and his A. M. degree from Columbia University in 1923. Prior to his election as a teacher in the high schools he taught in

the county schools in Perry County for two years, served as Assistant Principal of the Newport High School for one and a half years, was principal of the Oakville High School seven months from 1906 to 1907, and from 1907 to 1908 was principal in the schools at Millerstown, Pa. He was an instructor in science and mathematics in the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., High School from 1913 to 1918. During the war he served in General Hospital No. 3 as curative workship instructor and head of academic work with a staff of forty-eight.

During Supt. Potter's administration the schools on September 1, 1928 were reorganized on the 6-6 plan, and on June 26, 1929 the State Department of Public Instruction officially recognized Carlisle as a Junior-Senior High School.

On December 13, 1929, the high school was accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle Atlantic States and Maryland.

On September 1, 1928, physical education became a regular recognized part of the curriculum, and the next year biology and problems of democracy were introduced, and the year following the special education class, an opportunity school for mental deviates, was organized. On September 1, 1931, dental hygiene was introduced and a dental hygienist elected. September 1, 1933, German was re-introduced into the schools and on the same date United States history was made a full unit course—heretofore it had been but a half unit. The same applies to problems of democracy.

Supt. Potter devised and developed a system of keeping visual cumulative records, collecting on one sheet all scholastic records and much other useful data, which was installed in 1929.

Training of teachers in service was carried on in 1928 to 1932, inclusive, by extension courses from Dickinson College and Penn State in lieu of the annual county institute. Due to the rapid increase of the scholars in the junior and senior high schools, three additional teachers have been added during the past five years.

During Supt. Potter's administration, the standing of the schools, especially that of the high school, has very materially advanced, and the Carlisle High School alumni rate high in competition with those of representative schools from other sections of the state and from those of other states as well.

Vocational and Industrial Schools — "The Charles Lamberton Educational Fund"

The School Code of 1911, authorized, and its amendment of May 1, 1913, P. L. 138, further defined and permitted any school district, through its board of school directors, to establish and maintain vocational industrial, agricultural, manual and household arts schools or departments. This act was amended and supplemented by the Act of May 1st, 1925, P. L. 418, which considerably extended the scope of vocational education permitted to be established and maintained. The Carlisle School Board at once took action to add a complete system of vocational education to the curriculum of the public schools of the borough. This came about by reason of the munificent gift of the Honorable Charles Lytle Lamberton, and to him, more than any one man, the borough is indebted for the establishment of its vocational schools.

On March 24th, 1911, a public meeting was held in the Court House, under the auspices of the historical section of the Hamilton Library Association of Carlisle, Pa., to voice the town's appreciation and gratitude for his most unusual and effectual gift. The borough and school authorities, the high school pupils and a large assembly of professional men and citizens were in attendance. The memorial address was delivered by his nephew, James M. Lamberton, Esq., a distinguished attorney from Harrisburg, Penna. His address was published by the association and preserved among its records. From that source the following brief biographical summary was gathered, and because of our gratitude due him merits recital.

Honorable Charles Lytle Lamberton was born January 4th, 1829, at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood and youth and received his education. He was the sixth son and eighth child of Major Robert Lamberton and Mary Harkness, his wife. His father served in the War of 1812 against Great Britain, and was the postmaster of Carlisle from 1808 to 1841. Mr. Lamberton's paternal grandfather was of Scotch origin and was born near Londenderry in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. He landed in Philadelphia September 20th, 1783 and was for years a leading citizen of Cumberland County. His maternal grand-

father William Harkness served in the French and Indian Wars, and later, in the Revolutionary War.

Charles Lytle Lamberton had six brothers, all of whom he survived. Among them was James Finlay Lamberton, a former Prothonotary of Cumberland County, Pa., and the father of Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, United States Navy, who with his brother William, were graduates of the High School, Class of 1857. Another brother was the Honorable Robert Alexander Lamberton, L.L.D., one of the leaders of the bar of Dauphin County, Pa., and afterward President of Lehigh University. Of his four sisters, two, Mrs. Mary Jane Lamberton Paulding and Annie Graham Lamberton both survived him and resided in the family homestead at Carlisle until their death some years ago.

When Mr. Lamberton was nineteen years old, he began the study of law under the direction of his brother Robert, and on August 20th, 1850, was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar and on April 14th, 1851, to the Bar of Cumberland County, Penna. In the Fall of that year he removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., where he associated himself in the practice of law with the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance. In 1852, Mr. Lamberton was appointed by Governor Bigler on his staff as Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1853 he associated himself in the legal practice with Hon. James Campbell of Clarion, Pa., who later became the President Judge of that judicial district. He was a member of the Democratic Party and held a number of responsible positions, and in 1861 was elected and served as State Senator representing the district composed of the Counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Elk and Forest, and ably supported every measure looking to the proper prosecution of the War and the securing to the soldiers proper recognition and compensation for their services.

In 1864, he represented his Congressional district in the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which nominated General George B. McClellan for President. His interest in political affairs continued and in 1868 to 1877 and 1880 he was particularly active in the counsels of his party. In 1865 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he engaged in the practice of law until 1885, when he removed his law office to the city of New York, where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of law and the management of his extensive financial interests. He travelled extensively in this

country and abroad, touring practically all of the countries of Europe, and Great Britain. In 1897, he retired from practice and nine years later, on November 25th, 1906, died at his home in New York City, and was buried by the side of his beloved wife, at Kingston, N. Y. He left no children surviving him.

Mr. Lamberton was, for many years, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and by his will left that society the sum of $2500.00, the income to be used in the research and history of the Scotch-Irish immigration to Pennsylvania, "giving special attention to the settlement and history of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and for the publication of the same."

He was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, a fellow of the American Geographic Society, a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; of the American Bar Association; of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the Manhattan Club of New York City.

He was a member of the Clarion, Pa., Lodge No. 277, Free Masons, initiated April 6th, 1854, served as Worshipful Master in 1860 and as District Deputy Grand Master of the District for the year 1861 and 1862.

Under his will he made a large number of charitable bequests, in two of which Carlisle has special interest. By the first he gave to the Board of Directors of the public schools the sum of $2500.00, "in trust to be safely invested and the income thereof to be annually appropriated and paid in prizes in equal proportion to the two pupils of the said public schools, male and female respectively, who will, after diligent research, prepare in writing and read publicly, under such regulations as may be prescribed, the two best essays upon the early history of the Cumberland Valley and its people, which essays the Board of Directors shall cause to be published."

This bequest has been fully carried into effect. The Farmers Trust Company, trustee, accounts semi-annually to the School Board, and of the annual net income, $50.00 is awarded to each of the two best essayists, who are chosen by three competent judges selected by the School Board, and their essays read at the annual commencement exercises and later published and

preserved in the historical section of the Hamilton Library.

After making the specific charitable bequest referred to, he gave in trust one-half of his entire remaining estate "to the Corporate Authorities of the Borough of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania * * * * to be vested in three trustees * * * * to be appointed by and under the supervision and control of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county aforesaid." * * * * and directed that the fund should be known as the "Charles Lamberton Educational Fund." * * * * the moneys safely invested and the annual interest or income thereof added to the principal sum for the period of ten years from the date of their appointment, and then provived as follows:—

"Item—If, at or before the expiration of the period of ten years, as aforesaid, the Board of School Directors or other Corporate authorities of the Borough of Carlisle, aforesaid, shall found, establish, and maintain a public school for the education of pupils of the public schools of the said Borough, male or female, in the industrial, mechanical, technical and scientific arts, the annual income from said fund, so accumulated shall thereafter be paid out by the trustees in the aid, support, maintenance and extension of such schools."

After providing for the contingency of the Borough not making proper provision to establish this industrial school, Mr. Lamberton, the testator, further stated:-

"My object is to supplement the system of public school instruction and education and to assist deserving young people to earn an honest livelihood."

On October 21st, 1907, on the petition of the executors and trustees under the will, the Court appointed J. Webster Henderson, Adam Keller and Alonzo F. Bedford, trustees of the Charles Lamberton Educational Fund, and on their later resignation on January 5th, 1909, appointed Rev. George Norcross, D.D., Mr. Walter Stuart, and the Farmers Trust Company, all of Carlisle, Pa., and later approved their bond in the sum of $250,000.00, and on the death later of Rev. Dr. Norcross, appointed Mr. Samuel Goodyear trustee in his place. The Court, Hon. Wilbur F. Sadler, President Judge, in his opinion January 5th, 1909, saying:-

"In common with all the inhabitants of the Borough, we are grateful for this large benefaction, unequaled

in the history of this municipality and appreciate that incalculable benefit will thereby be conferred upon the youth of the town for all time if it is properly husbanded and wisely administered."

On February 23rd, 1909, the executors turned over to the trustees in cash and approved securities $189,-000.00, which was subsequently very materially increased. In the last semi-annual statement made by the trustees to the School Board, the corpus of the trust fund inventory value, was set forth as $227,681.07, and the net semi-annual interest turned over to the School Board amounted to the sum of $6056.30.

The fund has been well and economically managed. There has been default in interest on but two of the original investments by Mr. Lamberton, turned over by his executors to the trustees. The annual net income from the trust fund received by the School District from the trustees during the past ten years has averaged the sum of $12,500.00, all of which, as directed by the Court, has been strictly applied to "the promotion of the object which the philanthropic and generous doner had in contemplation" and has supplied the main source of revenue for the establishment and maintenance of the comprehensive system of vocational and industrial education installed in our high schools, and without which revenue it is not likely that such education would now be available.

As stated by James M. Lamberton, Esq., in closing his memorial address, "surely Carlisle and her sons and daughters now and yet to come, will have just cause to cherish the memory and bless the benefactions of Charles Lytle Lamberton."

Properties Acquired—(a) "Old College" Lot and "Hamilton" Building

The first school building property acquired by the Carlisle School District was that of the "Old College" Lot fronting 60 ft. on East Pomfret Street, by 240 ft. in depth to Liberty Alley on the North. It was purchased Nov. 30, 1837 from Joseph Knox. The consideration named in the deed (1 "SS" 339) was $850.00, subject to a dower of $283.66, later satisfied. The grantees named were the six school directors.

On this lot was erected at the time a two story brick and stone plastered building, 58 ft. front, facing Liberty Alley, with a depth of 23 ft., having two rooms

on each floor, separated by hall ways running North and South.

This lot, No. 219, according to the original plan of the Borough, had been conveyed by Thomas and Richard Penn's attorney in fact, on March 3rd, 1773, (4 "W" 27) to John Montgomery, Robert Miller, Col. John Armstrong, James Wilson, George Stevenson, Robert McGaw, Stephen Duncan, William Lyon and William Irvine, "in trust nevertheless, that they and the survivors and survivor of them shall and will, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, permit and suffer the same to be applied to the use and purpose of keeping and maintaining a grammar school, to be taught and kept in one or more proper houses or buildings on the same lot of ground to be erected," etc. The Western end of the building was erected of brick in 1773 and used as a grammar school by the trustees until 1784, when it was taken over by the trustees of Dickinson College, and with the Eastern addition built of stone by them in 1786, used for college work until the erection of the first college building on the campus in 1803, and during the erection of the present "Old West" which replaced the first, destroyed by fire on February 3rd, 1803.

The College took title to the "Old College" Lot property under a special Act of Assembly approved October 3rd, 1788, (2 Sm. L. 454), printed in Volume 13 of Statutes at Large, page 132,) under which an absolute title was vested in the College without condition or trust of any kind. The late Hon. Edward W. Biddle, in his paper on "The Old College Lot" read before the Hamilton Library Association of Carlisle, Pa., September, 17, 1920, and later published, states that the lot was sold by the College, at public vendue, to Charles K. McClure for the sum of $535.00, and Dr. James Henry Morgan, late president, in his History of Dickinson College states that it had been so sold late in 1802 or the beginning of 1803. The deed of the College to Charles McClure is not of record, but that of Charles McClure to Joseph Knox, dated July 1, 1811, is recorded in 1-"J"-351. In 1860, the old college building, as above described, was destroyed by incendiary fire, and the present four room brick building was erected by the Carlisle School Board and used for school purposes until September, 1927, when the colored school taught by Miss Alice Butcher and the four

colored schools housed in the "Lincoln" School Building, located on North Pitt Street, were moved to the "Wilson" Building, at the North-West corner of North and Pitt Streets, and the schools of that building moved to the newly erected "Stevens" Building on the North-East corner of Franklin and Lincoln Streets.

In the years 1843 and 1845, two two-story frame school buildings were built on the South end of the lot, facing Pomfret Street. They were occupied until May 21st, 1868, when the contract for the erection of the present "Hamilton" Building was let, which was completed on December 7th of the same year. This "Hamilton" Building has continued to house four schools since its erection. For many years and until the boys and girls high schools were consolidated in 1888, one of the rooms was occupied by Miss Mary Landis, who for thirteen years was principal of the girls' high school. She continued as principal of the combined high schools, with Mr. Wesley A. Hipple as assistant for several years, after the combined high schools were removed to the present "Wilson" School Building. The "Hamilton" Building and the "Old College" Building, erected on this lot, are still owned by the school district. At present 162 pupils attend at the "Hamilton" Building. The "Old College" Building is used for storage purposes.

"In closing his comprehensive and carefully prepared paper on the "Old College Lot" Judge Biddle indulged "the hope that the school directors will never sell it and that they will never permit the removal or remodeling of the building now facing on Liberty Alley which sixty years ago was erected on the site of its venerable predecessor and in the arrangement of rooms and halls is its counterpart.

"In memory of them, (our forefathers) of their toils and sacrifices and in recognition of the deep obligations under which we rest, for what has been effected in our behalf, it should fill our souls with pride to preserve intact their kindly memory of the olden days. Particularly should we beware of being puffed up with an exalted estimate of our own achievements, for insignificant in value are they when compared with the abounding riches of our inheritance."

(b) Old "Educational Hall" Building

The next property purchased was that of the old "Educational Hall" from the "Society of Equal Rights" on April 1, 1840, by deed recorded in 1 "S.S." 398. The lot is described as fronting 60 ft. on Church Alley by 120 ft. in depth, being the Northern one-half of lot No. 99 according to the original plan of the town and as "having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling, formerly known and called by the name of the Old Methodist Meeting House property, and lately by the name of the Equal Rights Hall property."

A part of this building was occupied under lease for school purposes, most probably from the very beginning of the common schools in Carlisle in 1836, and certainly as early as 1838. On April 20, 1858, the lot adjoining on the West, having a frontage of 20 ft. on Pomfret Street, by 240 ft. in depth, to Church Alley, was purchased from Jonas R. Nonemaker, for $875.00. (2 "I" 492) and a two story brick building, facing Pomfret Street was erected by the school board and housed two schools. The original "Educational Hall" Building was destroyed by fire February 6, 1861, and rebuilt with brick the same year to accommodate four schools, two on each floor. The North room on the second floor, in the early '80's was occupied by the boys' high school, which though crowded, was, at that time deemed sufficient for its requirements. In 1888, the boys' high school secured better accommodations on its consolidation with the girls' high school, and their removal, in 1890, to the then newly erected "Wilson" Building at the corner of Pitt and North Streets. The "Educational Hall" and adjoining Pomfret Street properties continued to be used for housing six grade schools until the "Lamberton" Building, erected in 1913, was put in service the following year. These two adjoining properties were, on March 31, 1915, sold to James Porter for $4250.00 (8-"I"-220) and the building on Pomfret Street is now occupied as a dwelling house, while the old "Educational Hall" building forms a part of the present Central Garage.

(c) The Old "Lincoln" School Building

On February 8, 1840, (2-"B"-261) the school board purchased from Jason W. Eby, a lot 40 ft. fronting on the East side of North Pitt Street, between High and Louther Streets and 60 feet in depth, for $275.00, on

which they erected in 1849 a two-story brick building which was occupied by the schools of Miss Rebecca Wightman and Miss Rachel Edmond. On June 5th, 1852, an adjoining 20 feet front by 60 feet in depth lot was purchased from the same grantor for $175.00, and in the Fall of 1886, the four room school building, known as the "Lincoln" Building, erected in place of the small building, was completed and occupied by four white grade schools, and later, after the completion of the "Wilson" Building, in 1890, was occupied by the colored high school and three colored grade schools until 1927, when the building was abandoned for school purposes and the four colored schools together with one colored grade school in the "Old College" Building in Liberty Alley were moved to the "Wilson" Building, whose schools were at that time transferred to the then newly erected ten room "Stevens" Building, corner corner Franklin and Lincoln Streets, and the "Lincoln" Building and lot was afterwards sold at public auction on August 15, 1927, for the sum of $7,050.00 to R. Lisle Braught, representing the Knights of Pythias, (10-"Q"-132) who remodeled the first floor into store rooms and the second floor for lodge purposes.

(d) The Buildings on Louther and Pomfret Streets

On September 7, 1850, the 30 foot front lot on West Pomfret Street with 18 foot frontage in the rear, on Church Alley, and bounded on the East by School Alley, "and having thereon erected an old frame or log and weather boarded house" was purchased from Hon. Chas. B. Penrose, for $300.00 (3 "P" 503). On this lot, some years later, was erected a two story brick school building, containing two schools. The one on the first floor was for some years prior to 1880 occupied by the boys' high school and later by a grade school, while the second floor was occupied by the grammar grade school taught by Prof. Wesley A. Hipple, and the building was used for school purposes until the removal of these schools to the newly erected "Wilson" Building completed May 1, 1890. The Building on Pomfret Street and the 18 foot by 60 foot lot on Church Alley were separately sold to Geo. F. Ensminger on February 15, 1890 and July 6, 1891, for a total of $2550.00. (4 "Q" 409; 411).

On June 7, 1857, the board purchased from Isaac Bell's executor, for $425.00, a lot 30 feet front on East

Louther Street, between Hanover and Bedford streets, by 240 feet in depth to Mulberry Alley, (3 "P" 506) on which shortly thereafter they erected a two story brick building on Louther Street, and a small one-story brick building in the rear on Mulberry Alley, which was enlarged in 1876. The Louther Street building accommodated two white grade schools, a colored school being located in the building on Mulberry Alley. These buildings were abandoned for school purposes in 1898, and the lot and buildings sold to Geo. W. Rinesmith, on Sept. 1, 1898 for $2000.00 (5 "V" 460).

The school district, for about a year and a half, was the owner of the two-story brick building and lot of ground situated on the Southwest corner of Pitt and Pomfret Streets, purchasing the same from George Cart on May 19, 1864 and selling it to Wm. L. Halter, October 27, 1865 for $3700.00 at a profit of $800.00. (2 "P" 433 and 2 "S" 136). It does not appear whether this building was used for school purposes during the period the school district owned it.

(e) The "Wilson" School Building

The "Wilson" Building site, on the Northwest corner of Pitt and North Streets, is made up of three tracts; the first consisting of the old stone mansion and lot of ground 80 feet front on Pitt Street by 182 feet on North Street, purchased June 25, 1885, for $3500.00 from Rufas E. Shapley (3 "Y" 129); the second was an adjoining house and lot of ground 25 feet fronting on Pitt and 180 feet in depth, purchased January 11, 1886 from Henry Linnekuhl for $475.00, (3 "Z" 81); and the third was the adjoining house and lot fronting 29 feet on Pitt Street by 166 feet in depth, purchased November 28, 1900 from Hopewell Hepburn for $610.00. (6 "D" 49).

On this site, fronting 134 feet on Pitt Street by 182 feet on North Street, was erected on May 1, 1890, the present six room brick school building, now occupied by the five colored grade schools of the district. The architect was Edward F. Bartollette, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the contractor, A. M. Brindle, of Carlisle, Pa.; and the cost about $25,000.00. The building was designed to house the high school, the girls and boys separate high schools having been consolidated in 1888, with Miss Mary Landis as principal, and Mr. Wesley A. Hipple as assistant. Later Mr. E. L. Cross served as

principal, with Miss Landis and Mr. Hipple as assistants. Co-education was adopted throughout the system about this time. The other rooms of the building were occupied by the boys and girls of the several grades coming from that particular neighborhood.

The high school continued in the "Wilson" Building until the erection of the "Penn" Building in 1897, where it remained until the "Franklin" Building went into service in 1899. Here it remained until the "Lamberton" Building went into service in 1914.

At present 219 pupils attend the five schools in the "Wilson" Building.

(f) The "Penn" School Building

In October, 1895, two new building sites located in somewhat widely separated portions of the town were purchased by the school district, the one being the site of the present "Franklin" School Building, consisting of the entire block of lots bounded by Walnut, Arch, Baltimore and West Streets, of the then recently plotted tract of land owned by Jacob Livingston, fronting 272 feet on Walnut Street and 216 feet on West Street, and was conveyed by him on October 18th, 1895, to the school district for $4550.00. (5 "M" 110).

The other building site was that part of the present "Penn" building site consisting of a house and lot of ground fronting 111½ feet on the East side of Bedford Street, and was conveyed by Joshua P. Bixler to the school district on October 23, 1895, for $3500.00. (5 "M" 108).

There was considerable difference of opinion as to which site should first be built upon. The Bedford Street site prevailed, and shortly thereafter two additional adjoining houses and lots of ground were purchased; one fronting 40 feet on Bedford Street by 120 feet on Locust Alley, purchased from Margaret Eckert for $1650.00 (5 "R" 590) and the other lot, fronting 26 feet on East Louther Street by 100 feet in depth, purchased from Newton J. Baker for $750.00. (5 "S" 418).

On this combined site, having a frontage of 151½ feet on Bedford Street by 158 feet on Locust Alley, with a frontage also on Louther Street of 26 feet was erected in 1897 the present commodious two story buff colored brick building, with sandstone trimmings. The architects were D. R. Miller and M. I. Kast, of Harrisburg, Pa., and James Porter was the general contractor. The

cost of the building, including the building site was something in excess of $35,000.00.

The building was designed to house the high school and the grammar school and also the grade schools of children living in that section of town. It originally had one large assembly room and seven class rooms.

The high school was removed to the "Franklin" Building after the erection of that building two years later. The "B" grammar school continued in the "Penn" Building until Sept. 1927, when both "A" and "B" grades of the grammar schools were brought to the "Lamberton" Building, and there continued as grammar schools until September 1928, when they were merged with the high school into a six year Junior and Senior high school and approved as such by the State Department of Public Instruction.

At the present time, after the large assembly room on the second floor had been divided and other alterations made, it houses twelve grade schools, (four on part time), with 527 pupils in attendance.

(g) The "Franklin" School Building

In May, 1899, Mr. A. L. Brindle was awarded the contract for the erection of the "Franklin" School Building on the site at the corner of Walnut and West Streets, 272 feet by 216 feet, purchased in October, 1895. D. R. Miller, later M. I. Kast, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the architect. The building was built of red brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, and was fairly well designed for the purposes then intended, namely, to house the high school and grammar school, and grade schools for the pupils living in that growing section of town. The second story was designed for the high school and contained a large assembly room and 5 class rooms, while there were 4 class rooms on the first floor. It was put into service in September, 1900.

In 1910, the board purchased from the executors of Jacob Livingston, May 21st, (7 "P" 411) the block of lots, less two, adjoining and fronting 260 feet on West Street for $3500.00, evidently with the expectation of enlarging the building or the erection of an additional building. This additional site at the "Franklin" Building is still owned by the school district.

The high school was located in the "Franklin" Building until 1914 when it was removed to the "Lamberton" building, when that building went into service. The

"A" grammar school continued in the "Franklin" Building until 1927, while the "B" grammar remained at the "Penn" Building. Both grammar schools being removed the next year to the "Lamberton" Building.

It was erected at a total cost of approximately $40,000.00.

At the present time, after the large assembly room on the second floor had been divided and some considerable alterations made, it is now occupied by ten grade schools, attended by children living in that section of the town, to the number of 370 pupils, including those of the special school.

In this building is located also the school for special education of mentally deficient children. The continuation school, then required under the school code was also located in this building until its discontinuance in 1933.

(h) The "Stevens" School Building

The site of the "Stevens" Building on the Northeast corner of Franklin and Lincoln Streets was purchased from Mrs. Ida V. Smith on August 5, 1912 for $2000.00. (7 "W" 292). Later, on March 10, 1928, the board purchased from her an additional lot fronting 90 feet on Lincoln Street by 190 feet in depth for $1200.00. (10 "R" 228). The combined tracts having a frontage of 252.35 feet on Franklin Street by 375 feet on Lincoln Street, to a public alley on the East. (Alleys closed, see 51 Misc. Dkt. 307).

In May, 1926, the school board adopted the following program:

(1) Building a ten room grade building at the corner of Franklin and Lincoln Streets.

(2) Add twelve class rooms, an auditorium and a gymnasium to the "Lamberton" Building.

(3) Sell the "Lincoln" Building.

(4) Abandon the "Old College" Building in Liberty Alley.

(5) Discontinue the use of all rented rooms.

(6) Transfer all pupils from the "Lincoln" Building, and the building in Liberty Alley to the "Wilson" Building.

(7) Move both "A" and "B" grammar schools to the "Lamberton" Building.

This plan has been fully carried into effect. The cornerstone of this handsome Colonial red brick two-

story, ten room grade school building was laid with Masonic ceremony by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1926, and the building dedicated on September 15, 1927, the address being delivered by Dr. John A. H. Keith, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The architects were Lawrie and Green, of Harrisburg, Pa. The general contractor was H. A. Lackey, of Carlisle, Pa. The entire cost of the site, building and furnishings was $96,698.07.

At the present time there are 443 pupils attending the ten grade schools in this building.

(i) The "Lamberton" School Building Consolidated High Schools

We come now to the site of the Lamberton Building, the location of the present high school since 1914. A brief chronological summary of the development of the high school may be here noted.

On July 4th, 1836, a separate boys high school and a separate girls high school, together with other graded schools, were established and directed to be opened on August 15, 1836, and on that date these separate high schools and grade schools were opened.

On June 28, 1871 a number of graduates of the high schools met and organized the "Hamilton Alumni Association". Several years later the name was changed to the "Alumni Association of the Boys and Girls High Schools of Carlisle."

In 1878 the colored high school was formed, with the provision that the graduates should receive their diplomas and unite with the graduates of the other high schools in the exercises on Commencement Day.

In 1860, a new school called the "Preparatory Department of the High School" was opened and composed of scholars, both boys and girls, and taught for a number of years by Prof. Wesley A. Hipple, who prepared them to enter the high schools. According to former Supt. S. B. Shearer, this was the beginning of the Junior High School movement in the State.

In 1888, the boys and girls high schools were consolidated, and in 1890, removed to the newly erected "Wilson" Building. The same year a separate colored high school was established and located in the "Lincoln" Building.

In 1896, the change was made from the three year to a four year high school, and three courses were offered, namely:

(1) Classical, 4 years.
(2) English Scientific, four years.
(3) Commercial, three years.

Both Latin and Greek were included in the classical courses, having been introduced in 1876, and it was not until after the removal of the high school to the "Lamberton" Building that the study of Greek was discontinued.

In 1897 the high school was removed to the "Penn" Building, and later, in September 1900, to the "Franklin" Building, and in 1914 to the "Lamberton" Building.

An interesting case arose in connection with the establishment and operation of the separate colored high school in the "Lincoln" Building, and largely as a result of which, the colored high school was some years later consolidated with the high school in the "Lamberton" Building. I refer to the action of mandamus brought at the relation of Rev. Henry Young, a colored minister of the town, against the Superintendent, then Prof. John C. Wagner, and the individual members of the school board, of which Mr. T. Grove Tritt was president, to compel the admission of the planitiff's son, H. Earl Young, to the high school in the "Lamberton" Building. The plaintiff relator was ably represented by Herman Berg, Esq., and E. M. Biddle, Jr., Esq., prominent attorneys of Carlisle, Pa., and W. Justin Carter, Esq., a well known colored attorney of Harrisburg, Pa., while the respondent defendants were represented by Conrad Hamilton, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa.

In the petition filed to No. 166 November Term, 1915, it was averred that the petitioner's son had repeatedly been refused admission to the "Lamberton" High School because of his color, he having elected to take the commercial course, which alone was available to him in the high school in the "Lamberton" Building. Answers by way of denial were filed by Superintendent Wagner and the School Board. The case was tried before a jury with the Hon. Charles B. Staples, P. J., of the 43 Judicial District, specially presiding.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Staples made it clear that the law permitted no discrimination because of color but left it to the jury to determine whether the two schools furnished the same quality of education

and were of equal advantage, and further to say whether there had been shown "discrimination against the young man on account of his color" or whether he was refused admission "simply because the school directors, in their judgment had established this other school with equal advantages, and that they had the right to send him to whichever school they pleased and they did that for reasons known to them, but excluding from it all elements which tended towards discrimination on account of color."

On October 12th, 1916, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant respondents. The Court, on February 21st, 1917, overruled the relator's motion for judgment n.o.v., but granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. The plaintiff relator shortly thereafter removed from Carlisle and no further proceedings were had in the case, and as the record stands, there still remains open a judgment for costs against the relator.

But the case, ending apparently in a draw, for a number of years caused the directors and patrons a great deal of concern, for it was made clear that if a separate colored high school was to be continued, it would have to be built up to include the same courses of study, equipment and advantages enjoyed by the scholars attending the high school at the "Lamberton" Building. The finances of the school district did not permit this. Definite action was delayed from time to time. Finally at a meeting of the school board held on July 15, 1919, a resolution was presented, directing the colored high school to be discontinued, and reducing it to the grade of a grammar school, and requiring all scholars in the Grammar "A" grade schools to successfully pass a preliminary examination before they could be admitted to the high school in the "Lamberton" Building. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the bugbear of years was solved, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Nine colored "A" grade pupils were transferred to the "Lamberton" High School Building in the fall of 1919. The colored boys and girls now stand on an equal footing with the white and it is the exception when there are no scholars entering the high school from the colored grammar grade school. From one to five colored scholars yearly receive graduation diplomas.

The first colored pupils to receive diplomas on graduation from the Carlisle High Schools were Maggie E. Jordan and Charles H. Butter in 1882. In the minutes of the School Board of June 28 of that year special mention is made of the highly commendable manner in which they delivered their essays at the Commencement exercises.

The "Lamberton" Building site, bounded by Graham Street on the North; the adjoining properties on the East; Walnut Street on the South and Mooreland Avenue on the West, was purchased from four parties, namely: James D. Fulton, April 1, 1913, conveying a house and lot fronting 225 feet on Graham Street, by 240 feet in depth to Walnut Street for $4500.00, (8 "A" 13); W. Sterrett Woods heirs, April 5, 1913, conveying a lot of ground fronting 124.5 feet on Graham Street, 393.5 feet on Mooreland Avenue and 178.12 feet on Walnut Street by 397 feet to Graham Street for $5000.00, (8 "A" 81); Charles Sowers, conveying a lot fronting 253 feet on Walnut Street by 151.5 feet in depth for $2000.00 (7 "Z" 319); and W. D. Wert, conveying a lot fronting 81 feet on Graham Street by 270 feet in depth for $800.00, (8 "A" 443).

The irregular line on the East side was straightened in 1923 by exchange of small strips of land, (see deeds to and from J. Livingston Hitchens, et al., dated August 27, 1923, recorded in 9 "X" 359), and the alley on the East extended from Walnut Street northward to the Eastern entrance of the "Lamberton" building.

On this site was erected in 1913 and put in service on November 7, 1914, the large 218.8 feet by 59.8 feet two story and finished basement, (practically a three-story), high school building, built of red tapestry brick with red sandstone trimmings. Charles Harold Lloyd, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the architect and James Porter, of Carlisle, Pa., the general contractor, and cost approximately $100,000.00. It was designed exclusively for high school purposes and to house the industrial, mechanical, domestic and scientific arts school and departments designated in the Charles Lytle Lamberton bequest, which had previously been accepted by the Board and proper action taken to fully carry it into effect.

In the basement were and still are located the wood working department and the domestic arts and cooking departments. Here also was installed the iron working

department with four forges. Some years later, after the local chain works had ceased operation, the forges were removed and stored. The room in which they were operated is now used for the finishing room of the wood working department.

On the first floor are located the class rooms of the commercial department and also the class rooms and laboratories of the chemical, physical and general science departments and the English, French and German class rooms. The balance of the first floor continues to be occupied by the offices of the Superintendent, those of the principal of the high school and the directors' room.

On the second floor were located the library, a large assembly and study hall and six class rooms. The library still remains as originally located, but the assembly-study hall has been divided into two study halls and one class room.

(j) The Additions to the "Lamberton" Building

The building was well designed and admirably served its purpose for about a dozen years, when it became evident that it was inadequate to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of pupils applying for admission to the high school. The population of the borough had increased, but not in any proportion approaching the increased interest in and demand for high school or secondary education. This increased interest and demand was not confined to the borough and surrounding school districts. It was general everywhere and still continues. The attendance in the high school had more than doubled, and the number attending the grades had greatly increased. The "Educational Hall" Building had been sold in 1915 and all the schools removed from the alleys with the exception of those housed in the "Old College" Building. Additional facilities had to be provided, even though it meant considerable capital outlay and increased taxation. The building program of May 1926, before referred to, was adopted and with the overwhelming support of the electors of the borough fully carried into effect.

The principal item of that program, in addition to building the "Stevens" ten-room building in the Fifth Ward, was the enlargement of the "Lamberton" Building so as to furnish the additional facilities required so as to practically double its capacity.

This was accomplished by building the two large wings, projecting beyond the front and extending beyond the rear of the original "Lamberton" building, constructed of similar materials and having the same architectural design, the whole forming the imposing "H" shaped building familiar to all of us. The gymnasium, locker rooms, showers and six additional class rooms are located in the East wing. The auditorium and six additional class rooms are located in the West wing.

These additions to the "Lamberton" buiding were made in 1927-28, and formally opened April 19, 1928. Hon. Robert Shaw, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction delivered the address. Lawrie and Green of Harrisburg, Pa., were the architects and the general contractor was Joseph Pomraning, also of Harrisburg, Pa. The additions cost $257,000.00.

The junior high school was established in September 1928 and is made up of scholars from the seventh and eighth grades, which formerly constituted the grammar school, together with the ninth grade, formerly the fourth class of the high school. The senior high school consists of the upper three classes of the former four year high school. The junior high, three years, and the senior high, three years, are both located in the "Lamberton" Building.

Beginning with the year 1914, the high school offered five courses of study, with many elective subjects, which with some additions and eliminations are offered at the present time.

At the present time there are 1186 Junior and Senior High School pupils and 76 pupils in two grade schools attending at the "Lamberton" Building.

(k) The High School Athletic Field

Times change. The taboo of one generation becomes the fetish of a succeeding one. Physical education, as we now know it, was certainly not in the scheme of the early schoolmen and it was not until our present generation that it has become an important branch of our common school system. Proper equipment and facilities for it must now be provided. It was recognized that a conveniently located athletic field was needed in connection with the operation of the high school, especially after its enlargement in 1928. On April 7, 1928, the school board purchased from Dr. Joseph W.

Noble, a tract of land fronting 500 feet on the West side of Mooreland Avenue by 500 feet in depth and located about 200 feet from the Southwest corner of the "Lamberton" Building plot for the sum of $7500.00 (10 "H" 412). This tract of land is being developed and used as an athletic field. The field was graded as the finances permitted from time to time. The Athletic Association of the High School erected the fence around it in 1932, and during the past month the cinder track was constructed through the financial aid received from the Civil Works Administration, which also furnished the labor for painting several of the main corridors in the "Lamberton" Building. The tennis courts are also to be completed with C. W. A. labor. The grandstands remain to be erected, but the field can now be used even for holding inter-scholastic athletic games and meets.

(l) The New Building Site Acquired

At the time of the adoption of the building program in 1926, it was believed that the ten-room "Stevens" Building and the additional twelve class rooms included in the additions to the "Lamberton" Building would be sufficient for the normal growth of the schools during the next ten years. But as previously stated, the demand for education, especially that of secondary or high school, increased at a vastly greater rate than estimated. In 1931 the schools began to be crowded and it became evident that a new grade school building would soon have to be erected. Of the six or more building sites considered by the board, the one selected as most suitable and economical was that located in the Second Ward on the Southeast corner of East South Street and South Bedford Street, extended.

This new building site is made up of three contiguous tracts fronting 348.7 feet on the South side of East South Street, by 684.2 feet on South Bedford Street, extended and Eastward in the rear 701.25 feet to the Letort Spring, and at the present time has thereon erected two frame, two-story dwelling houses and a one-story concrete manufacturing building. The three tracts were acquired September 14, 1931, the first from Mrs. Ida V. Smith for two dwelling houses and lot of ground fronting 288.7 feet on South Street by 242 feet in depth for $7,500.00; the second from Frank E. Faber, conveying the manufacturing building and lot of

ground fronting 60 feet on South Street by 229 feet in depth for $2500.00; and the third from Donald H. Goodyear, conveying six acres and 5 perches adjoining on the South and fronting 442.2 feet on South Bedford Street, extended, by 701.25 feet in depth to the Letort Spring for $3600.00. (11 "F" 214, 216, 217). (Vacation of Alley, See 61 Misc. Dkt. 48).

The continuance and severity of the financial depression under which we have been laboring for the past three years and more has prevented any new building operations, but as soon as it sufficiently lifts, they must start, for additional school rooms are now imperatively needed. With every bit of available space in all of the school buildings utilized, six grade schools for the past two years have been obliged to go on "part-time," i.e. six schools are assigned to three class rooms.

Comparison of Growth in Fifty Year Periods

The relative growth of the schools within the past ninety-eight years fairly appears from the three annual statements made at approximately fifty year intervals and when the population of the town had increased from about 4000 inhabitants in 1836 to double that number in 1886 and somewhat more than triple that number at the present time.

On January 4, 1837, the School Board reporting for the 4½ months since the opening of the schools in August 1836, stated:—

"We have 837 scholars in our fifteen schools; that room rents would amount to about $300.00 until the 1st of April next; that school furniture and books had been purchased to amount of $188.34; that contingent expenses already incurred amounted to $149.05 and that the District Treasurer had received from the State $506.92, from the County $768.59, Ret'd. etc. $6.00, and from the Borough $500.00." (A total to that date of $1781.51, and in which teachers' monthly salary averaged about $15.00).

In the Minute of June 22, 1886, is set forth the annual report for the year ending the 1st Monday of June, 1886. It appears that the whole number of schools was then twenty-two, with twenty-four teachers, six of whom were male and eighteen female, with an average salary per month for male teachers of $58.33 1/3 and for female, $37.12½; that there were 1043 pupils in the schools, of which 526 were male and 517 female.

The mill rate was 7½ mills and the total levy amounted to $15,101.60.

The total receipts were set forth as $17,764.89, including that from State appropriation for the year $1637.61; from Collector of Taxes $13,482.34; from loans since last report $2500.00; from all other sources $144.94.

Total disbursements were $17,652.08, included in which were teachers' salaries of $9,372.34, purchase of grounds $2975.00, payment on debt $2796.67; and for fuel, etc. and other items going to make up the total. The report further stated that the balance on hand, $112.81, together with outstanding claims due the district of $3314.11, totaling $3426.92 was not sufficient to meet the total liabilities of $5000.00, leaving an excess of liabilities of $1573.08, and further stated that the estimated value of the school properties was $36,000.

From the last statement and financial report forewarded to the Department of Public Instruction for year ending July 3, 1933, Superintendent Potter reported that there were 43 primary grade teachers and 39 with the principal in the high school, which with the four supervisors makes a total of 86 teachers. The total enrollment of scholars at the present time is 2993 of which 1186 are enrolled in the "Lamberton" building alone. The mill rate is 10¾ mills, with $3.00 per capita tax. In Supt. Potter's last report it appears that the total receipts for year ending July 3, 1933 were $198,559.55, included in which was the State Appropriation of $30,332.56, taxes collected $127,556.04, tuition from other school districts $14,990.70; and that the total expenditures were $195,505.39, included in which was the total cost of instruction, $133,344.25; general control, $10,608,68; operation of school plant, $14,182.71; debt service and capital outlay, $25,634.73; together with the other expenditures and leaving a balance on hand of $3,054.16. The report further stated that the six school buildings and equipment were valued at $800,000.00. The total assets were returned as being $841,091.72 and the total liabilities as $348,-031.19, of which $316,000.00 was bonded indebtedness. The average annual salary of teachers in the grade schools may be stated as being about $1250.00 and in the high school as about $1500.00, less the 10 per cent

cut, since the beginning of the last school year, in the salaries of all officers, teachers and employees.

Non-Resident Pupils Welcomed

When the "Lamberton" Building went into service in 1914, there were 1200 pupils enrolled in the one to six, inclusive, grade schools and 546 in the seven to twelve, which included the four years in the high school, a total of 1746. At the present time there are 1797 pupils enrolled in the one to six grades and 1186 in the six year Junior and Senior high schools, a total of 2983. The rate of increase during that period was about 50 per cent in the grades and 118 per cent in the high schools with an increase of 71 per cent in the schools as a whole. Of the 1186 pupils now attending the senior and junior high schools, 997 are resident pupils, and 189 are non-resident, i.e., 16 per cent are non-resident pupils. Of the 189 non-resident pupils, 69 are in the junior high and 120 in the senior high. These non-resident pupils come from the adjoining townships of Cook, North Middleton, Middlesex, Hampden, Dickinson, Penn and Frankford, and from the Borough of Mt. Holly Springs.

The exclusion of all non-resident pupils will not materially relieve the present crowded condition of our schools. Increased school room is primarily needed for our own resident pupils and to arbitrarily refuse admission to non-resident pupils to our high schools, while permissible under the letter of the law, would certainly be in violation of its spirit, for it has long been the policy of the State to endeavor to secure an equality in the enjoyment of high school privileges by all qualified pupils, whether resident or non-resident. Nor would it be good business policy to so refuse admission, if their tuition is promptly paid. True it is that the tuition chargeable under the law does not fully pay the bill and that non-resident pupils secure the advantage of our fully equipped high schools, with their extended courses of study and efficient corps of teachers and with the exceptional advantages due to the Charles Lytle Lamberton Endowment at a somewhat less per capita cost than do the resident pupils, yet the indirect benefits coming to the borough because of the attendance of non-resident pupils are considerable. The closer relationship formed, the increased mercantile and business dealings secured, the increased interest taken in

our municipal institutions and affairs, — in short, the broadening of mutual interests and aims have been and will continue to be of great value, and probably outweigh the inconvenience and added expense we may have been put to by being neighborly and endeavoring to carry out the spirit and purpose of the law.

Acknowledgement of Appreciation

Carlisle has been fortunate in the selection of the men who controlled its public schools. The Board of Directors from the beginning has been composed of men of high character and ability, who were among the leading business and professional men of their day. They freely gave of their time and energy for the advancement of the schools, many of them during long periods of years. All honor to them.

I can take time merely to name a few of those having the more extended service, namely: Andrew Blair, the first president, who served for twenty-six years; James Hamilton, Esq., the first secretary, who served for thirty-seven years, twenty-three as secretary; Jason W. Eby, who for forty-seven years served as treasurer; George Sanderson, Col. George McFeely, Thomas H. Skiles, and Philip Quigley, each serving for three terms or more; Ephraim Cornman and Henry Saxton, each serving twenty years or more, the former as president for sixteen years; C. P. Humrich, Esq., who served for forty years, thirty-seven as secretary; Henry Newsham, Esq., and Robert C. Woodward, each serving ten years or more; Hon. James Marion Weakley, who served thirteen years, seven as president; Col. John B. Bratton, who, in 1885, succeeded Senator Weakley as president and served as such for three years; John M. Wallace, Esq., Major A. A. Line, Captain S. A. Bowers, Jacob C. Stock and Hon. Wilbur F. Sadler, each serving one term or more, W. F. Sadler resigning on his election as President Judge of the Courts of Cumberland County; A. Allen Line, Dr. Charles H. Hepburn, Dr. J. R. Bixler, Charles F. Dinkle and Theodore Cornman, Esq., each of whom served many years, Dr. Hepburn serving as president four years, Theodore Cornman four years and Dr. Bixler two years. Walter Stuart, A. G. Miller, Esq., John S. Bursk, A. M. Gher, John M. Rhey, Esq., and L. R. Brenneman, all of whom served as presidents during a portion of their terms; J. E. Barnitz, Esq., and Millard F. Thompson, Esq., the latter having served as president

for two years; T. Grove Tritt, who served for thirty years and as president for fourteen years; Samuel M. Goodyear, Esq., who served for twenty-seven years, during twenty-six years of which he acted as secretary; C. M. Liggett and Dr. James Henry Morgan, the latter for many years president of Dickinson College, each serving for a number of years; and in recent years, John Braught, John A. Lindner, George McMillan, Herman W. Morris, W. C. Clark, Dr. Wm. R. Shearer, Frank E. Masland, Jr., and Harry Donson, the latter serving as president for four years. Jasper Alexander, Esq., is the president of the Board at the present time.

It is worthy of note that during the ninety-eight years since the organization of the schools, there have been but five secretaries, first, James Hamilton, Esq., from March 26th, 1836 to March 25th, 1860, twenty-three years, less; second, the one year when George Sanderson served, between March 27th, 1847 and March 23rd, 1848; third, C. P. Humrich, Esq., from March 25th, 1860 to June 7th, 1897, thirty-seven years; fourth, S. M. Goodyear, Esq., from June 7th, 1897 to December 3rd, 1923, twenty-six years; and fifth, Thos. E. Vale, Esq., from December 3rd, 1923 to the present time. It is worthy of note also that Jason W. Eby served as director and treasurer from the organization of the schools in 1836 to June, 1883, a period of forty-seven years.

Time will not permit even the naming of the many teachers of long service who contributed so much to the advancement of our schools. Our appreciation and gratitude go out to them.

The stimulating influence of the honored college in our midst is not overlooked. More than we are inclined to credit, has Dickinson College been a powerful factor in the development of our local schools. From the beginning of the schools and through all the intervening years there has been the most friendly cooperation. Its professors have served upon our Board of Directors. Available parts of its buildings, grounds and equipment have repeatedly and freely been loaned to help out in an emergency. For its favors, its cooperation and especially its urge for a broader education, is Carlisle deeply indebted.

But underlying and as a basic reason for the progress made in the development of our local public schools is the progressive spirit and the unfailing support rend-

ered by the patrons and electors of the district — the men and women who largely pay the bills. They have never ceased to take an active interest in our schools and have liberally contributed for their support and development, recognizing that as the real wealth of a community lies in its growing youth, its conservation and growth can best be promoted by the increased school facilities afforded them.

In this connection acknowledgement is due to the ladies of the Carlisle Civic Club for their interest in our schools, continuous since its organization in 1898, and for their donation of the many beautiful and classic pictures placed in the different school buildings; and to the ladies of the Musical Arts Club who secured the grand piano recently placed in the auditorium of the "Lamberton" Building; and to the ladies of the Garden Club for the beautifying of the grounds of a number of the school buildings; so also to the various classes and patriotic and other organizations and the individuals who at different times have made donations to the schools. Their activities are proof of the continuing interest taken in our public schools, and as such, especially gratifying.

We may well take an honest pride in our schools, their history, the courage and foresight of the early founders, the devotion of those who succeeded them, the teachers who labored so untiringly and the patrons who have supported them so whole-heartedly, and in the thousands of boys and girls who attended them and were the better prepared for their life work and to fill the position of honor and trust to which so many attained.

May our appreciation of past accomplishments and of the great progress made in our public schools be an incentive to renewed and continued effort to maintain them at their present high standing, so that, within our means and their class they shall be excelled by none.

ADDENDA

Former Presidents of the Board of Directors

Andrew Blair.....March 26, 1836 to April 2, 1862
Ephraim Cornman.....April 2, 1862 to June 3, 1878
J. M. Weakley.....June 3, 1878 to June 1, 1885
John B. Bratton.....June 1, 1885 to June 3, 1888
Dr. Charles H. Hepburn
June 3, 1888 (Died) Aug. 13, 1892
Theodore Cornman....Sept. 5, 1892 (Died) Mar. 7, 1896
Dr. J. R. Bixler.....April 6, 1896 to June 6, 1898
Walter Stuart.....June 6, 1898 to June 4, 1900
A. G. Miller.....June 4, 1900 to June 5, 1902
Walter Stuart.....June 5, 1902 to June 5, 1905
John S. Bursk.....June 5, 1905 to June 4, 1906
A. M. Gher.....June 4, 1906 to June 7, 1907
John M. Rhey.....June 7, 1907 to June 7, 1909
L. R. Brenneman.....June 7, 1909 to Dec. 4, 1911
Millard F. Thompson.....Dec. 4, 1911 to Dec. 1, 1913
T. Grove Tritt.....Dec. 1, 1913 to July 11, 1927
H. E. Donson.....July 14, 1927 to Dec. 7, 1931
Jasper Alexander.....December 7, 1931 to ————

Former Secretaries of the Board of Directors

James Hamilton.....March 26, 1836 to March 27, 1847
George Sanderson....March 27, 1847 to March 23, 1848
James Hamilton.....March 23, 1848 to March 25, 1860
C. P. Humrich.....March 25, 1860 to June 7, 1897
S. M. Goodyear.....June 7, 1897 to December 3, 1923
T. E. Vale.....December 3, 1923 to ————

Jason Eby, treasurer.....1836 to June, 1883

Present Board of Directors

Jasper Alexander ..... President
Allan D. Thompson.....Vice-President
Thomas E. Vale.....Secretary
John M. Hoy.....Treasurer
Charles C. Weidner.....Member
Milton L. Kuhns.....Member
Walter E. Burns.....Member

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